

in which


- R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 are independently of each other, H, OH, a C_1 - C_4 alkoxy group, or an -OCOR₇ group, R_7 being a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group, at least one of the substituents R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 being other than H and it being possible for R_2 and R_3 to form together a methylenedioxy group;

- R_5 is H, OH, a C_1 - C_4 alkoxy group, an O-glycosyl group, or a cyclohexyl group;

R_6 is a cyclohexyl group, a phenyl group, or a phenyl group substituted 1 to 3 times with H, OH, or a C_1 - C_4 alkoxy group;

- and ----- denotes either a double bond, or a single bond.

17. The method according to claim 16 wherein said isoflavonoid interferes with the proliferation of clonogenic cells and thereby increases activity of the cytotoxic agent.

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18. The method according to claim 16, wherein the isoflavonoid is selected from the group consisting of genistein, daidzein and biochanin A.
19. The method according to claim 16, wherein the isoflavonoid is administered at the beginning of the chemotherapy treatment and at the beginning of each chemotherapy treatment cycle.
20. The method according to claim 16, wherein said isoflavonoid is administered at doses of 5 to 50 mg/kg/day.
21. The method according to claim 16, wherein said isoflavonoid is administered at doses of 200 to 2000 mg/m²/day.
22. The method according to claim 16, wherein said isoflavonoid is administered intravenously or orally.
23. The method according to claim 16, wherein the chemotherapeutic treatment is polychemotherapy of solid tumors.
24. The method according to claim 16, wherein the chemotherapeutic treatment is oncohaematology for the treatment of blood cancers.
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